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USE OF THE PERFECT TENSE

IN

THE ATTIC ORATORS

BY

FRANK LEVIS CLOUD, A. M.

THESIS

PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

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The aim of this writing is to set forth the statistics, the number and proportionate distribution of the occurrences of the perfect tense in the Attic Orators.

Much has been said for and against the use and abuse of the statistical method of discussing syntactical questions. Mere enumeration is, of course, not everything; not everything is worth counting, nor is the work really finished when the count has been made. Unless there is some principle of usage involved which the count may demonstrate or at least illustrate, some tendency of the language which has been gathered or divined in a more or less general or perhaps vague way in advance, the counting is mere numerical waste of time, being totally without objective aim, and unless the count be followed up by careful discussion or explanation, no proper end has been attained. Yet, all will admit, I feel sure, that if the first of these requisites be fulfilled, even though for the time the last be omitted, at least this much has been obtained; a basis of precise fact has been presented and recorded upon which it will be possible in confidence to build up a scientific conclusion.

It was with this idea in mind that the investigation which has resulted in this paper was undertaken. In the course of his reading, the writer was impressed by what seemed the frequency of the perfect tense in the orations, both those that are acknowledged as genuine and those that are regarded as spurious, of Demosthenes. Curiosity was aroused. Was the impression misleading or would a careful examination into the facts confirm it? Was there anything unique in this respect in Demosthenes, or was his practice in this point of a piece with that of the other orators, so largely his contemporaries? There was this further consideration that came to add piquancy to the question. What we desire finally in our study of the Greeks, is to get at, or as near as may be to approach the Greek mind in its simplicity and puri-

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ty, to strip off as far as may be done the outer clothing of artificiality and convention and to lay it bare in its natural, unadorned and uncovered working. If we could discover the people in their manners as they talked in their unhampered intercourse in the shop, in the street, in the social gatherings, then we should have a reliable index of the untutored Greek mind and thought. Unfortunately, this in its completeness is denied us. We have only the literary, which is as much as to say the conventional language, to go upon; and it must always be a matter more or less of conjecture what elements in this represent the basis of expression and thought on which the literary structure has been raised. The recent and important discovery of papyri with their colloquial Greek has shown in a striking manner how much the popular language may have varied from the received literary tongue; or the flood of light that has been thereby thrown on the language of the New Testament and its relation linguistically to the spoken rather than to the written Greek of that day, is a valuable indication of the light we might get from similar courses were they available for the earlier periods. Unfortunately, no such are at our service. Under such conditions, the best we can do is to have recourse to those works of the literary inheritance which from their subject matter, occasion, method of composition and publication may be presumed most likely to partake of popular features. To this sphere belong unquestionably along with Greek comedy, what of it remains to us, the works of the Attic Orators. However finished they may be in form, yet they were addressed to a popular audience; whether written for delivery in the popular assembly or before a jury drawn from the people in the law courts, the subjects were in all cases drawn from matters of interest to the public at large and the style of presentation, and in particular the language had of necessity to be adapted to the comprehension of the audience addressed. They had to be understood by the people or the speeches would have been condemned in advance and would have failed, while literary forms and rhetorical convention are not and could not therefore be banished, yet they had to be adapted

to the minds and modes of thought of the people. It is fair, consequently, to believe that in the phenomena syntactical and other, we find in the orators, we have direct indications, if no more than indications, of popular usage.

It had been hoped and proposed to do something towards fulfilling the second of the two requirements referred to. But, unfortunately, lack of time and pressure of other work that could not be neglected, precluded this. It was therefore deemed advisable to publish these statistics, in the hope that they might be found useful as the statement of facts, as accurate as repeated and careful recounting could make them, and might be available for somebody else should circumstances prove propitious, to build upon in further discussions.

The perfect tense differs in certain important respects from the other tenses that have to do with the past. The imperfect deals with the past as such but in doing so reviews the past as it was by presenting it pictorially or visually, as it has been said, to the mind; in it the action passes in review before the mental eye of the reader who becomes in a sense a spectator of the process and manner of the occurrence. The process may begin at any point and may stop at any point short of actual completion. The aorist merely notes the past occurrences as a fact. Process has nothing to do here; the imagination is not called into play. The act is a mere abstraction, as it were, in a list; it has all the definiteness of a tabular statement. The perfect, on the other hand, while it expresses a past occurrence, at the same time relates that occurrence to the present. The character of this relation may vary within wide limits. The precise form it takes may differ in different languages, though the fundamental fact of the relation remains the same. It may simply, as is mostly the case in English, place the action in a period of time which has not yet entirely elapsed; in other words it may, when an attempt is made to localize the action in time, do so by specifying a period that includes the present moment, however much of the past time already elapsed may be included. In

this case the period is virtually treated as present. Or it may indicate with or without specification of time, that the action reaches over and includes, if only by virtue of a resultant condition or effect, the present moment. This is mostly the case in Greek. Hence we get the perfect expressing a resultant or even an abiding condition: e. g. γέγραπται so common in the New Testament, in the sense "it stands written," carrying with it the action of permanence and perpetuity and consequent authority. A particularly striking instance of this is found in the perfect imperative passive: εἰρήσθω "let stand as said once for all," "enough," "don't ask about the matter again" and in the words of Pilate γέγραφα γέγραφα "the inscription is unalterable." Particularly noticeable, as different from English usage, are the instances in Greek when the act is dated by means of a definitely past particle, while the tense conveys the notion that the dating temporal expression hints at the action only in the direction of the past, but has no such influence on the verbal force as relating to the present.

The perfects like οἶδα, κέκτημαι, etc., which have become in meaning real presents are emphatic proofs of this connection of this tense with the present time.

In the collating of the perfect forms the Teubner text has been used. One page contains thirty-two lines. All orations considered as spurious are bracketed thus (). All verb forms where emendations have been made changing the form from some other tense to a perfect are marked thus*.

Many thanks are here expressed to the numerous friends who have aided in this work by their encouragement; and special thanks are due the late Dr. William A. Lamberton, Professor of Greek, University of Pennsylvania, for his many helpful suggestions and criticisms; and Dr. William N. Bates, Professor of Greek, University of Pennsylvania, for reading the proof.

THE AUTHOR.

PERIPHRASTICS.

The Greek language has ample facilities for periphrases and periphrastic forms. With its many participles and numerous auxiliaries, it is a wonder that we do not find more variations than actually do occur.

The perfect participle partaking of the force of the perfect tense naturally lends itself more easily than others to the periphrastic use. As the tense so often points to the resultant state, the participle inclines to the denotation and not merely the connotation, of that state. This being the case it is not surprising that whether in the active or the passive voice it should so often become little more than an adjective. And, as a matter of fact, it is just through its parallelism with the adjective, as Alexander has shown, that this periphrastic usage creeps in. Other participles are slower in taking this step; slowest of all is the aorist, in which the verbal force longest and most effectively resists this use as a mere adjective.

PERFECT INDICATIVE.

The perfect middle and passive of verbs whose stems end in a consonant, are formed by the third person plural of the present tense of the verb "to be" and the perfect participle of the verb being conjugated. There is no difference in the meaning of this form and the regular perfect form.

Lysias. 7-5-6, 12-22-3, 13-92-8, *16-6-4, 16-19-6, 19-10-4, 20-15-2, 22-10-5, 22-20-5, 25-6-4, 25-11-7, 30-31-3.

Isaeus. 3-12-2, 3-12-3, 3-60-1, 3-66-8, 3-79-3, 5-5-3, 6-57-2.

Hyperides. 6-43-3.

Dinarchus. 1-89-7, 1-96-2, 2-12-11.

Aeschines. 1-34-8, 3-38-9, 3-136-5.

Isocrates. 5-49-1, 6-65-6, 8-112-1, 12-209-3, 12-263-10, 16-1-6.

Demosthenes. 1-22-4, 2-11-5, 3-29-8, 19-261-7, 20-117-2, 21-169-7, 22-39-2, 23-200-12, 23-209-9, 24-210-2, 35-26-9, 35-45-9, 43-68-6, 44-31-5, 53-3-4, 55-8-4, 57-58-6, 57-66-2, 58-34-11, 58-48-5, 59-88-9, 59-89-4.

PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE.

The subjunctive being the mode of anticipation is found a number of times in its perfect form in the orators. All the forms here noted are periphrastic, no form analogous to the present has been noted.

Lysias. 4-10-6.

Isaeus. *11-12-9.

Lycurgus. *1-107-3, 1-116-10.

Aeschines. 3-58-4, 3-64-7.

Isocrates. 5-11-3, 5-18-2.

Demosthenes. 1-8-10, 4-51-2, 8-64-8, 10-66-5, 13-15-3, 14-19-3, 15-8-8, 18-178-10, 18-178-14, 18-228-1, 19-2-2, 19-16-5, 19-185-5, 19-186-1, 19-224-3, 21-9-6, 21-9-6, 23-94-6, 23-121-10, 23-122-3, 23-143-5, 25-71-6, 25-99-8, 31-14-1, 35-54-7, 39-18-5, 41-11-13, 44-64-6, 58-21-7.

PERFECT OPTATIVE.

The optative like the subjunctive has been used frequently and in all cases but one (Lysias 23-3-6) is periphrastic in form.

Andocides. 1-39-7, 1-41-7, 1-63-2.

Lysias. *1-1-3, 1-2-2, 1-18-4, 9-4-5, 9-11-6, 12-15-5, 12-82-7, 18-10-7, 18-10-8, 24-23-3, *29-12-3, 31-4-3.

Isaeus. 1-36-7, 6-41-7, 6-42-1, 7-27-2, 8-22-7, 8-23-8.

Hyperides. 5-4-4.

Lycurgus. 1-19-9.

Aeschines. 2-42-6, 2-155-5.

Isocrates. 12-74-2, 12-130-6, 14-6-3, 17-11-4, 17-11-5, 21-3-7.

Demosthenes. 6-28-3, 18-22-4, 19-71-2, 19-134-9, 19-169-4, 20-82-1, 22-28-3, 23-86-14, 23-86-16, 24-59-12, 24-107-3, 29-23-2, 30-10-9, 33-18-5, 34-11-6, 34-49-3, 35-31-5, 35-36-5, 35-36-7, 39-15-7, 42-6-6, 47-34-9, 47-35-2, 47-38-6, 47-57-4, 48-19-3, 48-44-3, 52-8-4, 52-8-5, 52-19-3, 52-19-4, 53-6-8, 53-7-10, 53-18-7, 57-44-2, 58-30-7, 59-69-9.

FUTURE PERFECT.

As there is no form for the future perfect active in almost all Greek verbs, it was necessary to resort to a periphrastic form to express the future perfect tense active, as well as the middle and passive. So we find the perfect participle joined with the future tense of the verb "to be," used to express the future perfect tense.

Antiphon. 1-8-5, 5-80-4.
Andocides. 1-72-5, 1-129-4.
Lysias. *5-4-4, *12-100-4, 13-97-4, *22-19-8, 27-8-1, 30-23-9.
Dinarchus. 2-21-7.
Isocrates. 6-10-6, 11-27-6, 15-125-5, 15-297-5, 15-297-6.
Demosthenes. 1-14-7, 3-6-6, 4-50-7, 4-50-8, 19-336-9, 20-17-6, 20-166-4, 21-50-6, 22-39-6, 35-56-6, 39-14-6, 39-15-3, 45-88-8, 52-24-5, 52-33-3, 58-31-2, 59-86-13.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

The third person plural of the pluperfect tense of verbs ending in a consonant is formed from the perfect participle and the third person plural of the imperfect tense of the verb "to be."

Antiphon. 6-34-6.
Andocides. 1-45-12.
Lysias. *12-53-2, 14-10-5, 25-10-6, 27-12-5, 32-18-5.
Isaeus. 2-28-4.
Aeschines. 3-154-8, 3-154-9.
Isocrates. 6-18-3, 7-26-2, 11-8-9, 12-194-5, 12-233-9, 17-34-3, 17-34-4, 18-1-1.
Demosthenes. 1-7-6, 4-42-7, 18-201-5, 21-80-9, 21-193-5, 46-15-5, 48-32-4, 57-15-4, 59-48-1.

ANTIPHON.

Number	TITLE	Pages	Perfect Indicative	Perfect Participle	Perfect Infinitive	Perfect Subjunctive	Perfect Optative	Perfect Imperative	Pluperfect Indicative	Future Perfect	Total Perfects	Average per page
1	Necio Veneficio Patratæ	6½	10	20	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	1	31	4.70
2	Tetralogia I . . . . . *a*	2⅛	1	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	2.87
	β	3	2	3	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	5	1.66
	γ	2¼	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	2	87
	δ	2½	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	2.00
3	Tetralogia II . . . . *a*	½	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	4.00
	β	2¾	4	8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	12	4.30
	γ	3	4	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	5	1.66
	δ	2¼	3	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	2.20
4	Tetralogia III . . . . *a*	1¼	2	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	4.00
	β	2	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	2.50
	γ	1¾	2	2	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .	4	2.28
	δ	2½	4	1	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	5	2.00
5	De Herodis Nece . . .	23 5/16	31	45	12	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	89	3.70
6	De Choreuta	13¼	9	10	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	21	1.58
	Totals	69 9/16	84	102	13		. .	. .	1	2	202	2.90

ANDOCIDES.

1	De Mysteriis	38⅛	48	55	10	. .	. .	3	1	2	119	3.70
2	De Reditu suo	8	7	9	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	18	2.25
3	De Pace	11¾	8	13	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25	2.12
4	[Contra Alcibiadem] . .	15½	24	19	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	49	3.16
	Totals	73⅜	87	96	22	. .	. .	3	1	2	211	2.87

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LYSIAS.

Number	TITLE	Pages	Perfect Indicative	Perfect Participle	Perfect Infinitive	Perfect Subjunctive	Perfect Optative	Perfect Imperative	Pluperfect Tense	Future Perfect	Total Perfects	Average per page
1	Pro Cæde Eratosthenis	8½	8	21	4	. .	3		.	. .	36	4.36
2	[Funebri Oratio] .	17¼	34	5	9	. .	.	. .	. .	.	48	2.78
3	In Simonem . .	9	16	17	5	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	38	4.22
4	De Vulnere Ex Industria Illato .	4⅛	6	7	1	1	.	. .	. .	.	15	3.63
5	[Pro Calliæ Sacrilegio]	1¼	1	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	1	8	6.40
6	[Contra Andocidem Impietatis] . . .	10½	12	26	4	. .		. .	.	. .	42	4.00
7	De Sacræ Olivæ Trunco	8¼	12	19	3		. .	.	.	. .	34	4.12
8	[Ad Familiares Obtrectares] . . .	4¼	5	3	1	.	. .	.		. .	9	2.11
9	[Pro Milite] . . .	3¾	3	11	5	. .	2	. .	.	. .	21	5.60
10	Adversus Theomnestus I	5¾	16	17	18		. .	.	.	. .	51	8.87
11	[Adversus Theomnestus II] . .	2⅛	11	2	7	.	. .	.		. .	20	9.40
12	Adversus Eratosthenem	20⅛	25	42	4	. .	2		1	1	75	3.72
13	Adversus Agoratum .	19¾	11	16	8		.	. .	.	1	36	1 82
14	Adversus Alcibiadem I	10⅛	20	30	3	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	54	5.33
15	[Adversus Alcibiadem II]	2½	3	5	1	. .	. .		.	. .	9	3.60
16	Pro Mantitheo . .	4¾	9	17	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	26	5.47
17	De Publicis Pecuniis .	2¼	6	4	. .	. .	. .	.		.	10	4.44
18	Pro Bonis Fratis Niciae	5¾	9	21	2	. .	2	.	. .	. .	34	5.91
19	Pro Bonis Aristophanis.	12¾	20	29	6	. .	. .	.	.	.	55	4.31
20	[Pro Polystrato]	7½	12	8	2	. .	.	. .	.	.	22	2.93
21	Munerum Acceptorum Apologia . . .	5⅜	9	13	5	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	27	5.00
22	Contra Mercatores Frumentaria .	4¾	9	3	4	. .	.			1	17	3.78
23	Adversus Pancleonem .	3¼	.	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	.92
24	Pro Impotente . .	5¾	7	11	.	. .	1	. .	. .	.	19	3 32
25	De Affectata Tyrannide	8½	12	43	6	.			1	.	62	7.29
26	Contra Evandrum . . .	5⅜	18	10	1	. .	. .	.		. .	29	5 39
27	Contra Epicratem . . .	3⅛	3	3	4	. .	.	. .	1	1	12	3 83
28	Contra Ergoclem . . .	3⅜	4	11	5	.		. .	. .	. .	20	5.92
29	Contra Philocratem . .	2¾	5	5	1	.	1	. .	. .	. .	12	4.36
30	Contra Nicomachum .	7¾	17	14	3	. .	.	.	.	1	35	4.51
31	Adversus Philonem . .	7⅛	5	7	1	.	1	. .	.	.	14	1 96
32	Contra Diogitonem . .	7⅛	10	25	4	. .	. .		1	.	40	5.60
33	Olympiaca	1⅞	2	8	1	.		.	. .		11	5 86
34	De Republica	2⅜	1	6	1		.	.	.	.	8	3.36
	Totals	228	341	468	119	1	12		5	6	952	4.17

ISAEUS.

Number	TITLE	Pages	Perfect Indicative	Perfect Participle	Perfect Infinitive	Perfect Subjunctive	Perfect Optative	Perfect Imperative	Pluperfect Tense	Future Perfect	Total Perfects	Average Per page
1	De Cleonymi hered . .	11	6	12	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	20	1.81
2	De Meneclis hered . .	10¾	6	12	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	19	1.76
3	De Pyrrhi hered . . .	17¾	32	32	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	68	3.26
4	De Nicostrati hered . .	7¼	9	13	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25	3.51
5	De Dicæogenis hered .	12⅝	26	18	8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	52	4.11
6	De Philoctemonis hered	14¾	33	19	4	.	2	. .	. .		58	3.93
7	De Apollodori hered .	10¾	31	30	1	. .	1	. .	. .	.	63	5.90
8	De Cironis hered . .	12½	20	23	9	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	54	4.32
9	De Astyphili hered .	9¼	6	10	3	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	19	2.00
10	De Aristarchi hered . .	7	12	6	4	. .	.	. .	.	. .	22	3.14
11	De Hagniæ hered . .	14	20	23	1	. .	. .	1	.	. .	45	3.21
12	Pro Euphileto	3⅜	5	2	2	. .	.	.	. .	. .	9	2.66
	Totals	131	206	200	40	.	6	1	1	. .	454	3.46

ISOCRATES.

Number	TITLE	Pages	Perfect Indicative	Perfect Participle	Perfect Infinitive	Perfect Subjunctive	Perfect Optative	Perfect Imperative	Pluperfect Tense	Future Perfect Indicative	Total Perfects	Average per page
1	[Ad Demonicum] . .	12	9	8	2	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	19	1.58
2	Ad Nicoclem . . .	12¼	10	21	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	32	2.61
3	Nicocles	15½	12	27	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	41	2.64
4	Panegyricus	45½	68	77	19	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	166	3.63
5	Philippus	36¼	49	100	19	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	170	4.69
6	Archidamus	26⅛	29	64	10	. .	. .	. .	1	1	105	4.01
7	Areopagitica	19⅛	21	53	2	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	77	4.02
8	De Pace	33¼	48	62	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	114	3.42
9	Evagoras	19	16	45	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	64	3.36
10	Helenæ Encomion . .	15½	11	34	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	51	3.29
11	Busiris	11½	16	36	4	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	57	4.95
12	Panathenaicus	67	45	260	24	. .	2	. .	2	1	334	4.98
13	Contra Sophistas . . .	5¾	9	7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	16	2.78
14	Plataicus . . .	14⅞	25	34	2	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	62	4.16
15	De Permutatione . . .	74½	248	100	22	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	373	5.00
16	De Bigis	12	11	32	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	44	3.66
17	Trapeziticus	14¼	9	27	10	. .	2	. .	2	. .	50	3.51
18	Contra Callimachum .	15	27	65	8	.	.	. .	1	. .	101	6.73
19	Æginetica	12⅛	10	33	4	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	47	3.87
20	Contra Lochitem . . .	4½	5	9	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	14	3.11
21	Contra Euthymum . .	4½	3	6	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	11	2.44
	Totals	470½	681	1100	144	2	6	2	8	5	1948	4.14

LYCURGUS.

Number	TITLE	Pages	Perfect Indicative	Perfect Participle	Perfect Infinitive	Perfect Subjunctive	Perfect Optative	Perfect Imperative	Pluperfect	Future Perfect	Total Perfects	Average per page
1	Contra Leocratem . .	37¾	63	76	14	2	1	. .	. .	. .	156	4.13
	Totals	37¾	63	76	14	2	1	. .		. .	156	4.13

AESCHINES.

1	In Timarchum	52¼	88	118	32	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	238	4.55
2	De Falsa Legatione . .	50¼	71	99	23	. .	2	. .	.	. .	195	3.68
3	Contra Ctesiphontem .	75½	126	138	27	. .	. .	2	. .	2	295	3.90
	Totals	178	285	355	82	.	2	2	. .	2	728	4.09

HYPERIDES.

1	Contra Demosthenem . (Fragmentary.)						. .	. .	. .	. .	35	. .
2	Pro Lycophonem . . . (Fragmentary.)						. .	.	. .	. .	25	. .
3	Pro Euxenippo	10⅞	16	11	7		. .	. .	. .	. .	34	3.12
4	Contra Philippum . . .	3⅛	6	4	2		. .	.	. .	. .	12	3.83
5	Contra Athenogenem .	9⅝	9	17	5		1	. .	. .	.	32	3.22
6	Funebris Oratio . . .	9	17	28	8		. .	. .	. .	. .	53	5.88
	Totals . .	32⅝	48	60	22	. .	1	.	. .	. .	131	4.01

DINARCHUS.

1	In Demosthenem . .	32⅜	80	143	22	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	245	7.53
2	In Aristogitonem. . .	7½	28	28	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	57	7.60
3	Contra Philoclem . .	5¾	9	46	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	59	10.20
		45⅝	117	217	26	.	. .		. .	1	361	7.91

DEMOSTHENES.

Number	TITLE	Pages	Perfect Indicative	Perfect Participle	Perfect Infinitive	Perfect Subjunctive	Perfect Optative	Perfect Imperative	Pluperfect Indicative	Fut. Perfect Indicative	Total Perfects	Average Per page
1	Olynthiaca I	7¼	10	12	3	1	. .	. .	1	1	28	3.86
2	Olynthiaca II	8	17	22	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	44	5.50
3	Olynthiaca III	9⅛	24	12	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	39	4.38
4	In Philippum I	12¾	25	16	5	1	. .	. .	1	2	50	3.92
5	De Pace	6	9	10	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	23	3.83
6	In Philippum II	7⅞	15	10	3	. .	1	.	. .	. .	29	3.68
7	[De Haloneso]	9¾	20	15	14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	49	5.02
8	De Chersoneso	16½	18	16	12	1	.	. .	. .	. .	47	2.84
9	In Philippum III	17	38	16	8	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	63	3.70
10	[In Philippum IIII]	17½	28	29	11	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	69	3.94
11	[Ad Philippi Epistolam]	5½	12	4	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	19	3.45
12	[Epistola Philippi]	5⅞	8	6	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	2.55
13	[De Republica Ordinanda]	9⅛	17	7	6	1	. .	. .	.	. .	31	3.39
14	De Classibus	10⅛	5	15	4	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	25	2.46
15	De Rhodionum Libertate	8⅞	17	18	4	1	. .	.	. .	. .	40	4.50
16	De Megalopolitis	7½	2	11	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	16	2.13
17	[De Fœdere Alexandreo]	7¼	13	28	3	.	. .	.	. .	.	44	6.06
18	De Corona	75½	114	165	40	3	1	. .	1	.	324	4.29
19	De Falsa Legatione	89½	225	254	75	5	3	. .	2	1	565	6.31
20	Adversus Leptinem	43¾	68	72	38	. .	1	1	. .	2	182	4.16
21	Adversus Midiam	56½	135	137	39	2	. .	.	. .	1	314	5.55
22	Adversus Androtionem	21½	56	58	16	. .	1	. .	.	1	132	6.14
23	Adversus Aristocratem	58½	153	143	24	4	2	. .	. .	. .	326	5.57
24	Adversus Timocratem.	52	123	129	48	. .	2	1	. .	. .	303	5.82
25	Adversus Aristogitonem I	26	53	54	9	2		. .	.	. .	118	4.53
26	[Adversus Aristogitonem II]	6¾	16	11	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	30	4.44
27	In Aphobum I	18½	51	42	16	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	109	5.89
28	In Aphobum II	6⅛	16	20	3	. .	. .	. .	. .		39	6.35
29	In Aphobum III	15¾	22	46	9	. .	1	.	. .	. .	78	4.95
30	In Onetorem I	9½	8	21	14	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	44	4.63
31	In Onetorem II	3½	7	10	8	1	.	.	.	. .	26	7.42
32	Adversus Zenothemidem.	7½	22	16	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	44	5.86
33	[Adversus Apaturium]	10¼	19	21	6	. .	1	. .	.	. .	47	4.58
34	[Adversus Phormionem]	13	21	15	18	. .	2	. .	. .	.	56	4.30
35	[Adversus Lakritum]	11½	21	24	4	1	3	. .	.	1	54	4.69
36	Pro Phormione	15½	41	39	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	86	5.54
37	Adversus Pantænetum	14½	40	37	11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	88	6.07
38	Adversus Nausimachum	7¼	12	21	6	.	. .	.	. .	. .	39	5.37
39	Adversus Bœotum	10½	14	12	1	1	1	. .	. .	2	31	2.95
40	[Adversus Bœotum II]	15¼	27	16	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	49	3.21

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

DEMOSTHENES (Continued.)

Number	TITLE	Pages	Perfect Indicative	Perfect Participle	Perfect Infinitive	Perfect Subjunctive	Perfect Optative	Perfect Imperative	Pluperfect Indicative	Fut. Perfect Indicative	Total Perfects	Average per page
41	Contra Spudiam . . .	8	3	16	3	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	23	2.87
42	[AdversusPhænippum]	8½	18	38	2	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	59	6.94
43	[Adversus Macartatum]	18½	20	25	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	46	2.48
44	[Adversus Leocharem]	17	39	53	11	1	. .	. .	.	.	104	6.11
45	In Stephanum I . . .	21¼	69	70	18	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	158	7.43
46	[In Stephanum II] .	6⅛	15	17	1	. .	.	. .	1	. .	34	5.44
47	[In Euergem et Mnesibulum]	23¼	28	29	8	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	69	2.96
48	[In Olympiodorum] .	14½	13	11	6	. .	2	. .	1	. .	33	2.27
49	[Adversus Timotheum]	17⅛	20	18	3	.	. .	.	. .	. .	41	2.33
50	[Adversus Polyclem] .	18¼	11	33	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	45	2.46
51	De Corona Trierarchiæ	5⅝	12	20	8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	40	7.11
52	[Contra Callipum] . .	8½	12	10	2	. .	4	. .	. .	2	30	3.53
53	[AdversusNicostratum]	8	11	9	3	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	26	3.25
54	Adversus Cononem .	12½	25	25	12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	62	4.96
55	Contra Calliclem . .	8½	25	21	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	48	5.64
56	[Contra Dionysodorum]	13	36	30	7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	73	5.61
57	Contra Eubulidem . .	18½	38	36	9	. .	1	. .	1	. .	85	4.59
58	[Contra Theocrinem] .	18¾	28	49	13	1	1	. .	. .	1	93	4.96
59	[In Neæram] . . .	33	37	69	14	. .	1	. .	1	1	123	3.72
60	[Declamatio Funebris]	10¼	18	31	11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	60	5.85
	Totals	1043¾	2020	2220	632	29	37	3	9	17	4967	4.75

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